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PRICE ONE CENT.



CAMP PALOSECO, HEADQUARTERS OF THE INSURGENT CHIEF, DESIDERIO VAMARDO ORTIZ.

THE PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN ESPECIALLY FOR THE JOURNAL BY ONE OF THE COMPANY AS THE LITTLE ARMY WERE MASSING FOR A MARCH AFTER A HOT ENGAGEMENT WITH SPANISH TROOPS.

SENATORS VOTE TO ACCORD BELLIGERENT RIGHTS TO CUBA.

The President Urged by Resolutions, in Which the House Must Concur, to Use His Good Offices to Secure the Island's Independence.

Sherman Arraigns "The Butcher General" Weyler and Quotes from the Journal the Story of Crimes Committed in the Long War.

Lindsay, the Spokesman of the Administration, Proposes That the United States Guarantee Cuba's Purchase of Her Independence from Spain.

THE CUBAN JUNTA AND SYMPATHIZERS EXPRESS THEIR GREAT JOY.

They Write to the Journal Thanking It for the Support of Their Country's Cause and Voice the Hope That Now the Day of Liberty is Approaching for Their Beautiful Island.

By Julius Chambers.
Washington, D. C., Feb. 28.—In the case of Cuba, the expected happened to-day. By a majority of 64 to 6 the Senate adopted the original joint resolutions reported by its Committee on Foreign Relations, with an amendment insisted on at the special meeting of this committee this morning by Senator Cameron, who was anxious to be a part of the Cuban libre movement. Again Presidential ambition in the Senate has thwarted the will of the great Republican majority in the House. Confidentially, it is learned to-night that Mr. Cameron, to further his Presidential aspirations, visited

This nice distinction was the point made by Mr. Cameron in urging his preference for the original Morgan resolutions upon the Democratic Senators.

These resolutions do not meet the diplomatic requirements of those reported by Mr. Hitt, nor do they go so far in some respects, though the language of the first resolution is so involved that it is difficult to tell exactly what it does mean. When the debate began, however, it was evident that the entire Senate, without distinction of party, was in favor of taking action to-day in behalf of Cuba. Of the six men who voted against the Morgan resolutions, Hale and Morrill are the only ones of prominence. Caffery, Chilton, George and Wetmore have not taken any part in the deliberations of the chamber during this session.

Senator Lindsay, of Kentucky, opened the ball in a brief speech quite along the lines previously followed by many other speakers, but after he had closed Senator Sherman began the speech of the day. His theme was Weyler. The infamous conduct of this tyrant, the Senator declared, had changed his feelings completely as to the course that Congress should take in regard to Cuba.

Facts from the Journal.
His information had been obtained, he said, from one of the leading newspapers of the country, the New York Journal, and he passed to the Secretary's desk and had read a long extract from the Sunday issue of February 25, containing the translation of a book recounting Weyler's horrible atrocities during the last war for freedom in Cuba. The Journal enjoyed the distinction of being read from the Secretary's desk, and was the only paper quoted by name during the progress of the now historical debate. Senator Sherman's speech was more deliberate than was his last appeal for the Tariff bill.

While he was speaking Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris and Miss Grant, Colonel Fred Grant's daughter, entered the reserved gallery and were generally recognized.

Mr. Sherman said that he did not disguise from himself the danger and possibility of hostile movements from the action

All who are exposed to the weather should keep Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup handy.

of Congress. Spain was a sensitive, proud and gallant nation, and would not submit to what she considered an injustice. "At the same time his convictions were stronger every day—that the condition of affairs in Cuba was such that the intervention of the United States must be given, sooner or later, to put an end to crimes almost beyond description."

Mr. Sherman alluded to the historical cruelties exercised by Pizarro and Cortez in Mexico and Peru, and by the Duke of Alva in the Netherlands. Speaking of the rebel General Gomez, Mr. Sherman said that he was a man of standing and character—probably an idealist. But he ought to be, and would probably soon be, considered a patriot.

The Influence of Hamilton Fish.
He referred to the sympathy which General Grant had felt in the struggle going on in Cuba during his Presidency, and to the fact that he himself had offered a resolution in the Senate on the subject. But Hamilton Fish, he said, was then Secretary of State and was largely controlled by the commercial interests of the city of New York, and Mr. Fish was very much opposed to General Grant's policy with respect to Cuba, and resisted it to the utmost; and finally General Grant yielded.

Therefore he (Mr. Sherman) had not called up his resolution for consideration, because he knew that without Executive approval it would have been perfectly idle for the Senate to take any measure for the relief of Cuba.

He was not in favor of the annexation of Cuba to the United States. He did not desire to conquer Cuba or to have any influence in her local autonomy. In his judgment Cuba should be attached to Mexico, because Cubans and Mexicans spoke the same language, had the same origin, the same antecedents and many of the same circumstances.

WE ARE OPPOSED TO CRUELTY.

"If," Mr. Sherman continued, "Weyler carries out his projected plan, there is not a country in this hemisphere which will not contribute to put an end to this violence. It has lasted long enough. That people ought to be allowed, in their own way, to form their own government, to be as free as we are. Every Christian man, every man who believes in the civilization of the age, every American in this broad land hates tyranny and oppression, whether it come from a Governor or a tyrant. We are opposed to cruelty. We do not wish an Armenia near our shores. We will not shield ourselves behind the position taken by Great Britain, that Armenia is too

far away, and that she could not prevent Armenians from being murdered. That was, no doubt, a true position for England to take. It would be difficult for England to interfere. But this island lies right at our shores. A few hours will carry us across to Havana. A beautiful island it is, too—rich in products, the best sugar land in the world, with a people of a gentle and kindly race, not disposed to warfare except to resist tyranny and oppression."

Other Orators.

Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, delivered an earnest appeal to the Senate for immediate action. Senator Lodge followed by reading General Weyler's last order, after which he quoted from the papers of this morning a few instances of heartless punishment inflicted by the tyrant, and closed by saying:

"Weyler's methods of warfare have begun."

Senator Frye then made a speech that did not occupy more than seven minutes, but was a clean cut bit of oratory, such as only Senator Frye and one or two other men in the Senate Chamber are capable of uttering.

"Whatever I can do, justly and honorably," he said, "I am prepared now to do. I will do or say or vote anything consistent with the honor and integrity of the Republic."

He that will promote the success of those patriots who are to-day so bravely struggling to wrest their liberties from the grasp of a cruel and relentless despotism."

Mr. Caffery spoke briefly in opposition, but the Senators gathered in groups and arranged for the transfer of pairs so that nearly everybody could vote.

The Senate Wants War.

The air was full of war. It was evident that what was wanted in the United States Senate is a foreign war, and that they believe Spain to be the easiest thing in sight.

Senator Allen spoke briefly but warmly in the cause of Cuban liberty. Senator Gray, who had previously shown some lukewarmness, came well to the front, although he did not prefer the resolutions in their present shape. Senator White expressed preferences for his own substitute resolutions, but declared that his heart was in the cause of human liberty.

Here a characteristic incident occurred. Steve Elkins at this thirteenth hour got in a long petition from citizens of West Virginia asking Congress to come to the aid of struggling Cuba.

Four o'clock had struck. Senator Sherman rose and moved to lay Senator White's substitute for the Morgan resolution—leaving the whole matter to the discretion of the President—on the table. This was done by a vote of 57 to 12.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Allen's amendment requesting the President to recognize the Republic of Cuba and extend all rights and privileges to the Minister from that Republic.

Mr. Sherman moved to lay this on the table, and it was agreed to by a vote of 52 to 17.

Those voting in the negative were:

Allen,	Mantle,
Baker,	Mitchell (Oregon),
Butler,	Puffer,
Call,	Quay,
Cannons,	Quile,
Dubois,	Stewart,
Gallinger,	Teller,
Jones (Nev.),	Vest—17.
Kyle,	

The decks being cleared for action the removal of all the substitute amendments, the Morgan resolution and the C

THE SENATE HAS RECOGNIZED CUBA.

Resolutions Adopted by a Practically Unanimous Vote Which Look to the Oppressed Island's Freedom from Spain's Rule.

The resolutions adopted by the Senate of the United States yesterday are as follows:

Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, That in the opinion of Congress a condition of public war exists between the Government of Spain and the Government proclaimed and for some time maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba; and that the United States of America should maintain a strict neutrality between the contending powers, according to each all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States.

Resolved, further, That the friendly offices of the United States should be offered by the President to the Spanish Government for the recognition of the Independence of Cuba.